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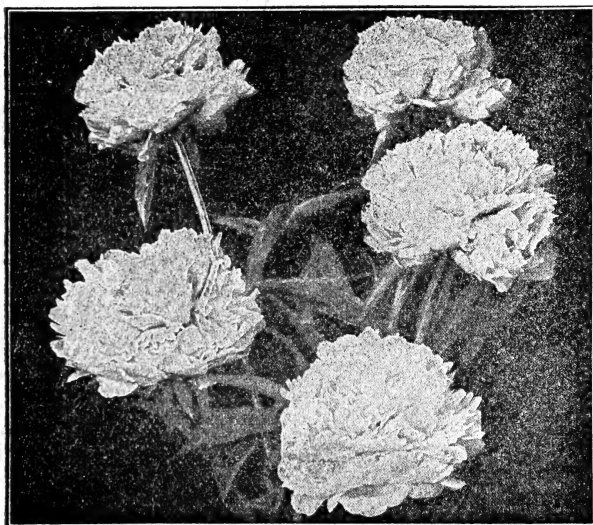
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# Hardy Fruit

AND

Ornamental Trees  
Plants, Shrubs  
and Bulbs



GROWN BY THE

## West Concord Nursery

FRED COWLES, Prop.

WEST CONCORD, MINN.

Hack & Wegner Ptg. Co., Rochester, Minn.

# *Introductory*

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We are glad to greet you again through our catalog. We trust that you will examine it carefully and find the things that interest you. And we are sure that an order placed with us will receive careful attention and reach you in good condition.

We always aim to raise good stock and this season has been a very favorable one for growth. Our stock is No. 1 in every respect and will please you. We wish to thank you for your past liberal patronage and hope to receive your orders for another season.

The varieties which we offer are those recommended by the State Horticultural society, which insures hardiness and adaptability to northern planters.

We recommend only well tried varieties, as novelties so frequently give dissatisfaction; and what we desire is "once a customer, always a customer." And that can only be done by handling reliable goods.

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**Our Guarantee is to Deliver Stock True to Name,** up to grade, and to reach our patrons in good condition. Should any prove otherwise we will cheerfully rectify all just demands if reported promptly. In no case are we liable for more than the original purchase price.

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**Our prices** are as low as we can afford for first-class stock. **Our terms** are cash before shipment. Remit by postoffice order, express money order or bank draft to Fred Cowles, West Concord, Minn.

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## **WE PAY THE FREIGHT.**

On all orders for \$25 and over at catalog prices anywhere in the United States.

Please state in your order how you wish the goods sent, whether by freight or express, what railroad or express company, and nearest express office; otherwise we will use our own judgment in the matter.

Horticultural trial station is located on my grounds.

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**Our nursery is inspected annually by the state entomologist.** Copy of certificate accompanies each shipment.

Date\_\_\_\_\_191\_\_\_\_\_

## THE WEST CONCORD NURSERY

FRED COWLES, Prop.  
West Concord, Minn.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find \$\_\_\_\_\_

*Please ship the following by* **MAIL  
FREIGHT  
EXPRESS**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office\_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

R. R. Station \_\_\_\_\_ Via \_\_\_\_\_

( In case we are sold out of some size or variety shall we  
return money or fill with some equally desirable kind? )

[illegible]

## SOME OF YOUR FRIENDS

Will appreciate a copy of this price list. Send us their names and we will add something to your order that will please and repay you.

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or printed text on the page.

**Join the Minnesota State Horticultural Society** and get their monthly magazine, **"The Minnesota Horticulturist,"** and a bound volume of some 500 pages of the best literature on this subject. Membership fee, \$1 per year. **FREE** with an order for 100 fruit trees when requested (except where special prices are quoted.)

## Apples

An orchard should be planted on a north and east slope of ground if possible and the windbreak should be on the south and west sides. I wish to say a word about crooked trees. Some varieties always grow that way and make good trees as the spreading habit protects the trunk of the tree from the sun. Other varieties will grow upright and make a pretty tree. If you desire straight trees select those termed upright.

### Fall Apples

✓ **DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG**—Large size, productive and very hardy. Upright grower. Very tart and a good cooker. A September apple.



FRUIT TREE

✓ **CHARLAMOFF**—(Russian.) In color of fruit resembles the Duchess, but oblong in form; of good size and quality; season a little later than Duchess and tree about as hardy. A spreading grower.

✓ **IOWA BEAUTY**—Fruit large. Surface yellow striped with dark red. A handsome fruit; flesh rich yellow, firm, juicy and good. Season little later than Duchess. A beautiful tree.

✓ **YELLOW TRANSPARENT**—of Russian origin.

Tree a good upright grower and very hardy. A young and abundant bearer; fruit medium size, round and when fully ripe pale yellow; flesh tender and juicy. Season, August.

### Fall and Early Winter Apples

**PATTEN GREENING**—A vigorous grower; very productive; a very large green apple with red on one side; tree inclined to be a little crooked in nursery row, but makes a good orchard tree. Season, November to January.



#### A Wealthy Apple

**WEALTHY**—A seedling originated in Minnesota. Very hardy, upright grower; an abundant and early bearer; fruit large dark crimson; flesh crisp subacid, white, tinged with red, good quality. Season October to January.

**PETER**—Very similar to the Wealthy.

**PEERLESS**—Tree a very fine upright grower; originated near Faribault, Minn. It is perfectly hardy and blight proof; quality of fruit as good if not better than Wealthy. Season, October to January.

**HIBERNAL**—(Russian.)—Without doubt the hardest of the well-tested varieties. The tree is spreading in habit and is considerably hardier than the Oldenburg. A rather early and regular bearer and productive. It seldom blights severely. The fruit is large and colored much like the Oldenburg; excellent for cooking. Season, late autumn.

**McMAHON**—Large, round; almost white with faint blush; a very beautiful apple; flesh white, tender, tart not very firm; a good cooking fruit. Tree vigorous and hardy as a crab; bears young and abundantly. October to February.

**FAMEUSE** or **SNOW**—Medium size, roundish, very handsome crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. October to January.

**OKABENA**—Very hardy and productive. Fruit of fine quality, size and color. Tree is good grower and very free from blight. Similar to Duchess, but later. Season, September to December.



✓ **UNIVERSITY**—Strong, upright grower. Very free from blight. Fruit large, light green; of good quality and productive. A newer sort of merit. October to January.

✓ **WOLF RIVER**—A beautiful fruit of the very largest size. Originated near Wolf River, Wisconsin, and may well be claimed among the ironclads. Skin greenish yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh white, juicy and tender.

**LONGFIELD**—A medium sized apple, nice for eating or baking; a very young and prolific bearer. A spreading tree. Season, October and November.

✓ **ANISIM**—This is another valuable sort from Russia. The tree is a strong, upright, symmetrical grower. The fruit is of medium size, most excellent flavor, and keeps a long time in good condition.

### Winter Apples

✓ **MALINDA**—Tree quite hardy here. A medium grower of spreading habit, fruit of medium to large size, conically shaped, color greenish yellow, sometimes slightly tinged with red, quality first class and an excellent keeper. A rather tardy but abundant bearer. Season, February to March.

✓ **NORTHWESTERN GREENING**—Tree originated in Wisconsin; a nice growing tree in nursery and orchard. Fruit large and of a greenish yellow; the best all winter apple for Minnesota; excellent for cooking. Season December to May.

✓ **REPKA MALENKA**—The tree is a most beautiful, erect grower, and as hardy as the Duchess. Fruit of medium size, yellow, and of excellent quality.

✓ **SCOTT'S WINTER**—We believe this to be a good tree for Minnesota planters. The tree is extremely hardy and healthy, and the apple is of fair size, good color (being red striped) good quality and a splendid keeper, and keeps fresh and crisp.

✓ **PEWAUKEE**—Large, roundish, irregular, striped with dull red, mild, sub-acid. December-February.

### Hybrids and Crabs

✓ **WHITNEY NO. 20**—A beautiful upright growing tree and very hardy; fruit of good size; a very delicious little eating apple; fine for canning and pickling when peeled. Season September.

✓ **EARLY STRAWBERRY**—A beautiful striped apple; nice for eating, and very delicious for canning, using them just as the seed begins to turn. Season, August.

✓ **SWEET RUSSETT**—Tree a fairly good grower and of good form. Perfectly hardy; fruit large, round and conical, green russet with faint blush. Very rich and sweet. The best of its season for eating from the hand or cooking. Season, August

and September.

FLORENCE—Many consider this the best all-around crab grown. Hardy, productive, medium size, acid and finely colored.

HYSLOP—A hardy, good keeping variety. Good for cooking and other purposes. Dark red with heavy bloom.

TRANSCENDENT—A beautiful variety of the Siberian crab. Red and yellow. August.

MINNESOTA—Hardy, spreading grower. Prolific with age. Fruit large; yellow, splashed with red; acid, and a good keeper. Really a small apple.

We can supply in limited quantities Jewell's Winter, Forsburg, Phoenix, Newell's. Also the following crabs, Meader's Winter, Dartt, Greenwood.

## Plums

Everyone should plant at least a few of these trees. They are perfectly hardy and very productive. For a plum orchard for this section and further north, I would invariably plant the American varieties on native roots which are perfectly hardy anywhere in Minnesota or the Dakotas. I would choose a rather moist soil; plant 16 feet each way. Give clean cultivation and a mulching of barnyard manure each winter. Plums like plenty of fertilizer.

DE SOTO—Tree is extremely hardy, a moderate grower, in fact does not make a very large tree, as it comes into bearing young and bears so heavily as to retard growth of tree. It is an annual bearer and unless fruit is thinned is liable to overbear making fruit small. Fruit good size and quality. Color, a rich golden yellow when it begins to ripen, gradually turning red until it is almost entirely covered with red at full maturity, making it a showy plum in all stages of ripeness. Ripens in August or September.

FOREST GARDEN—A strong growing tree, needs a little attention to keep tree in shape to avoid splitting and breaking of limbs. A profuse bearer and perfectly hardy; fruit 1 to 1½ inches in diameter; nearly round; mottled red and yellow; rich and sweet; a very popular and well known variety. Ripens in August or September.

WOLF—Tree a fairly good grower, making a fine orchard tree. Fruit about the size of the De Soto, sometimes 1½ inches or more in diameter; dark red; a perfect freestone. The pit being small, clean and white and the flavor a sharp, sprightly, pleasant acid, makes it very desirable for cooking in any form. A very profitable sort and extremely hardy. Ripens in August or September.

WYANT—Spreading, thrifty growers, self-pol-

lenizer, adapted to all soils. Fruit large, red, good quality and handles well. A freestone. Ripens before the De Soto, and is rapidly taking the lead in some sections. This variety has fruited on my grounds for the past three years, when other varieties have failed. We consider this the best Plum for the Northwest. A heavy and annual bearer.

## Something New in Plums

Originated by Prof. Hansen of Brookings, S. D., a great deal is being said about them and every one who plants trees should plant a few of them. The fruit is delicious, the trees hardy and very prolific, generally bearing the next season after being planted.

Prof. Hansen's new fruits are being brought before the public because of their great merit.

SAPA—(Ripens in August.) It took first prize as a seedling plum at the Minnesota state fair, 1909. Think of a plum nearly as large as the California variety, quality as good or better, hardy as the oak, invariably bearing fruit at two years old, not a few scattering plums but loaded down. One of the best for shipping purposes and will compete with the California plums as soon as introduced.

OPATA is a plum tree in habit of vigorous growth and forms fruit buds freely on one year old trees in the nursery, foliage large and glossy, fruit large, dark purplish red with blue bloom. Excellent for eating out of hand.

ETOPA—Resembles Sapa.

We can furnish a few of WAHANKA and OKEYA.

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## Cherries

A beautiful fruit but not very hardy for the Northwest but does quite well on high soil with good protection.

EARLY RICHMOND—Fruit fair size, red, sour. Tree a good bearer.

OSTHEIM—A tree said to be of Russian origin; very hardy. Fruit of good size, very dark red.

WRAGG—Rather a dwarfish tree; a good bearer, fruit light red and late.

HOMER—The only cherry grown and marketed in any quantity in the state. Very hardy and productive. An annual bearer, which ripens its good-sized dark red fruit very evenly.

COMPASS—This originated with H. Knudson, of Springfield, Minn., and is believed to be a cross

between the Western Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Its habit of growth is like the Miner, while the leaf, twig and bark very much resemble the Sand Cherry. It is a strong grower, and makes a very fine orchard tree. Fruit about an inch in diameter, and is as much plum as it is a cherry. The shape is oblong and slightly flattened. The pit is between the ordinary American plum and Early Richmond pit in shape and size. It has a flavor peculiar to itself, very palatable and rich. An immense and early bearer, if well pollenized; should be planted near other plum trees. Tree perfectly hardy as far north as Manitoba.

## Strawberries

This, the most popular of the small fruits, is admired by everyone, and should be planted more in the Northwest, as it adapts itself to almost all soils. There is no reason why everyone who tills the soil should not raise at least a few of these luscious berries. We feel that we are doing a great work when we introduce the well tested varieties that we offer into the many homes of this country. Our plants are all dug from new beds, set especially for plants. We dig the whole row and all inferior plants are thrown out. Strawberry plants should be sent by express or mail. If by mail add 25c per hundred for postage.

### Directions for Planting and Care

Plant in rows 4 feet apart and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet in the row. In planting great care should be taken to get roots well down in the ground, but do not plant so deep that the crown of the plant will be covered with dirt by rain; if you do they will rot and die. Mark rows straight with rope. Make holes with a spade—push spade into the ground, push handle forward, insert the plant back of the spade, pull the spade out of the ground and press the ground firmly about the plant with the foot. In planting this way the roots are placed in nice, moist soil. Keep roots moist while planting by carrying them in a pail having water in it.

Start the cultivator as soon as you get through planting and continue this once a week through the season. Pick off the blossoms the first season as it weakens the plants to bear fruit. When the ground is frozen in the fall cover lightly with clean straw or marsh hay. After the middle of April, or as soon as the plants commence to grow rake mulch between the rows and leave it there. This holds the moisture, keeps the berries clean and makes a nice place to kneel down and pick the fruit. There are two classes of strawberries—the staminate (or perfect flowering kind) that will bear fruit by itself; and the pistilate (or imperfect flowering) which will not fruit without the staminate varieties are with them. Plant about every other plant a staminate, and follow out directions,

and you will raise the finest fruit in the Northwest.



One of Gur Strawberry Beds from Which Our Plants are Taken

✓ SEN. DUNLAP, ( S ) Medium to late. This variety has won a most unusual and honorable distinction in every section in the U. S. It may be said that wherever Strawberries are grown the Dunlap is a favorite. The fruit is large. Its color



is a rich dark red, and very prolific and sells on the market at the top.

**WARFIELD, (P).**—Vigorous and hardy, enormously productive, blooms and ripens with the Belderwood. Fruit large, glossy red, firm, of high quality One of the best for home or market.

**BELDERWOOD. (S).**—By some considered the very best early berry. Immensely productive; the plant is also a good healthy grower and sends out many runners. Fruit is large, conical, bright red, excellent. For near market or home use most satisfactory.

**SPLENDID. (S).**—Yes, it is splendid! We have fruited this for a number of years and are well pleased with it. A good plant maker. Fruit large, bright red, very prolific. A good fertilizer for Warfield.

**LOVETT. (S).**—The plant is a strong, healthy grower, clean foliage, fruit medium in size, rich in color, firm and productive. It is commonly paired with the Warfield and others of its season as a pollinizer. It is very reliable and will succeed in almost all soils and conditions.

**ENHANCE. (S).**—The berries are large and firm. The plants are strong healthy growers. Well spoken of by growers all over the country. Should have good soil. Season late. A good pollinizer for late sorts.

## Raspberries

Plant rows eight feet apart and three feet apart in row; give clean culture, keep down all suckers and weeds. Lay down and cover in fall; this cov-



ering may not always be necessary to prevent winter killing but they will produce enough more fruit to pay abundantly for the extra labor performed.

### RED VARIETIES.

**KING**—A new variety that has proven to be very hardy and productive. Berries are large, bright

red and of good quality. The best early variety and is giving general satisfaction.

**MINNETONKA IRONCLAD**—This is without question the hardiest and best late variety. Berries are large, firm, dark red and of good quality; very productive and thrifty. A new variety that is in great demand.

**SUNBEAM.** Prof. Hansen's New Hardy **RED RASPBERRY**. Here is a Raspberry that we have been looking for. One that is hardy in the Dakotas. In the **SUNBEAM** we have it, good size, quality the best. Be sure and try a few of these.

### BLACK VARIETIES.

**OLDER**—Best black Raspberry for the north; perfectly hardy. I never cover them, and they very seldom kill; very luscious.

**COLUMBIAN**—An improvement on Shaffer's which it resembles. Bush strong, attaining a very large size. Unexcelled for productiveness and canning.

**LUCRETIA DEWBERRY**—A low growing trailing form of the blackberry. Fruit of large size, soft, sweet and luscious; early and productive. Its habit of growth adapts it to the north and makes it easy to protect. During the early part of the season the new growth should be nipped back frequently or else "tipped." Too much of the dewberry goes to the growth of new vines, which if unchecked cover the fruiting vines so completely as to smother the crop.

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## Blackberries

Blackberries require about the same care that raspberries have. When about two feet high the terminal bud should be picked off to encourage branching and stocky growth. The following varieties have been found best for the Northwest. Covering in the fall insures a crop.

**ANCIENT BRITTON**—One of the best of hardy varieties; very vigorous healthy and hardy; producing large fruit stems, loaded with good-sized berries of the quality that carry well and bring highest price in market. For general planting for home or market in all sections subject to severe winters, the Ancient Britton is recommended as a first-class variety.

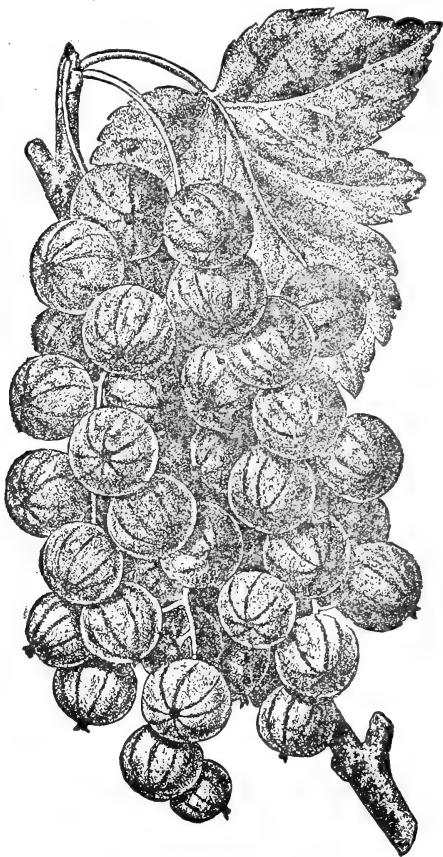
**SNYDER**—Everyone knows Snyder to be an old favorite and valuable for main crop.

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## Currants

Plow deep and have the soil well pulverized before planting. We plant rows eight feet apart and

four feet apart in row; giving clean culture and manure well. Cut out old wood occasionally and keep the brush vigorous and healthy. The varieties listed here are all perfectly hardy, enduring well our coldest winters and driest summers. For worms on currants and gooseberries spray a solution of white hellebore—1 ounce to three gallons of water. Spray as soon as they appear and repeat the application in a few days.



### **Currants**

**RED DUTCH**—A hardy, well-known standard variety; early. A prolific bearer and does well anywhere. It is perhaps planted more exclusively than any other variety.

**VICTORIA**—Large red, late. Seems very well adapted to the Northwest, has produced excellent crops with me annually. It is a strong, stocky grower.

**WHITE GRAPE**—So far has proven the best bearer of white varieties I have fruited here, bear-



ing a full crop annually of large bunches and large sized fruit. Good grower.

**LONDON MARKET**—Another new dark red variety of great merit. Vigorous growth and very productive. Bunches short, but fruit of good size and quality.

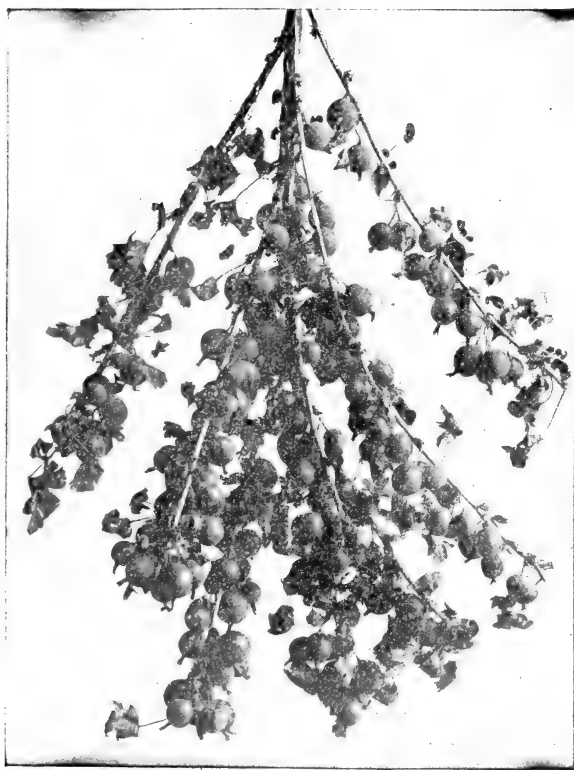
✓ **POMONA**—One of the new sorts that is productive of good size, and excellent quality. A beautiful fruit.

✓ **PERFECTION**—This new variety has so many superior points that it is rightly named Perfection. A bright red, mild acid; very large berry. Prolific and healthy.

✓ **BLACK NAPLES**—Berries very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wines or jellies.

## Gooseberries

Give same treatment and care as previously instructed for currants. They are very easily grown and should be planted by everyone.



### CARRIE

**CARRIE**—The new seedling Gooseberry. Almost thornless and wonderfully productive.

**HOUGHTON**—Enormously productive. Fruit of medium size, roundish oval, pale red, sweet and tender.

**DOWNING**—An old favorite and one of the best for home or market use. Fruit large, handsome, pale green, of finest quality. Plant vigorous and free from mildew.

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## Grapes

Grapes do well in this part of the country. Make the soil mellow and plant somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant rows 8 feet apart and from 6 to 8 feet apart in the rows. In the fall trim off most of the new growth, leaving three or four buds. Lay them down and cover with soil and mulch. The following varieties are the best for the Northwest:

**CONCORD**—Black, rather late, one of the best common grapes.

**MOORE'S EARLY**—Black, larger berry than Concord, but not as large bunch. Very nice to eat out of the hand.

**AGAWAM**—Red, large berries, having rich flavor. Ripens with the Concord. Very strong grower and productive.

**WORDEN**—If you fail to plant Worden grapes you will make a mistake. When it was first introduced it was claimed to be the same as the Concord, since it resembles the Concord in many respects. It is, however, much earlier than the Concord in ripening and larger in size of berry. Its earliness of ripening is a strong point over Concord. It will not ship however, as well as Concord, being tender in skin, but for home use I know of no grape of greater value.

**CAMPBELL'S EARLY**—A new variety of the Concord type, of great promise. It is one of the strongest growers, and one of the most hardy varieties. It ripens with Moore's Early, ahead of Worden; quality is good and it is a long keeper.

**DIAMOND (White)**—This is our choice in white grapes. It is an excellent variety for those having only a small garden or those desiring to plant for market. In growth of vine it is marvelous and seems adapted to all localities where grapes are grown. It is a diamond among grapes. Extremely hardy; vine a vigorous grower; foliage large and healthy. Very prolific in bearing; clusters large and handsome.

**BETA**—This is a new, perfectly hardy black grape that was sent out by our State Experimental Station. This grape will stand our winters without covering, but should be cut back the same as

other varieties in order to keep up the size of the fruit. Its thrift, hardiness and productiveness make it the farmer's grape. Valuable for covering arbors or porches.

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## Rhubarb or Pie Plant

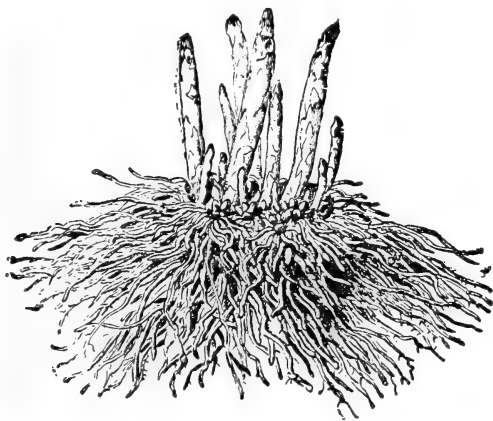
This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden.

It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Plant in rows eight feet apart and four feet apart in row in rich, deeply plowed land. If you use coarse litter for fertilizer, place it on the surface of the soil and not in contact with the roots. A heavy mulch is beneficial and saves cultivation.

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## Asparagus

The Asparagus bed furnishes the first green delicacy for our table in the spring. A bed once established requires very little care and lasts indefinitely. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the row plant 4 inches deep. Asparagus may be cut until July 1st then give it a good dressing of well rotted manure.



**Asparagus**

**CONOVER'S COLOSSAL**—The standard sort, large green stalks, early and tender.

## Evergreens

Plant them for shelter as well as for ornamental purposes. Some think it is hard to make evergreens grow. This is a mistake if they are handled right. This we are very careful about. We never allow the roots to be exposed to the sun or wind; and if you are as careful when you receive them you will have no trouble. The sap is resin, and if the roots become dry the sap hardens and the evergreen is dead. As soon as you receive them unpack in a shady place, mix mud and water the thickness of paint and put the roots in at once. Care should be taken not to get the foliage wet. While planting have the ground mellow and pack the dirt around the roots. No manure should be used around trees. Give thorough cultivation. We are very careful to have our trees dug and packed so they will reach you in safety; and they will grow if you follow our directions. All our trees have been transplanted once or more times except seedlings. Seedlings should be lined out about 6 inches apart in a row in the garden and given good culture for about 3 years before setting in their permanent place.

Seedlings prepaid for 20c per 100 extra. 6 to 12 in. sizes prepaid 2c each extra.

**ARBOR VITAE**—(American)—One of our most beautiful evergreens for hedges or screens. Properly sheared this tree will produce a hedge anywhere from 3 to 15 ft. high according to the taste or needs of the grower. The flat leaves greatly resemble the hardy fern of the north, so quick growing as to solidly and rapidly fill spaces in hedges. For hedge planting set trees 2 to 3 ft. apart.

**SCOTCH PINE**—One of the most rugged of all evergreens; a very rapid growing tree, and one which will stand almost any climate. We know of no tree that will compare with it for windbreak purposes on our open prairie.

**JACK PINE**—Hardy, native, drought-resisting; very easily transplanted; very rapid grower, especially valuable for dry, loose soils or severe locations.

**AUSTRIAN PINE**—A very hardy, robust grower; not as rapid as Scotch, but holds its lower limbs better; also more symmetrical.

**WHITE PINE**—It is the most ornamental of all the native pines. Foliage a delicate light silvery green. A native of northern and eastern Minnesota.

**MOUNTAIN PINE** (Dwarf Mugho)—A dark green, hardy shrub; valuable for lawn planting where a low clump or border is wanted.

**NORWAY SPRUCE**—Hardy and a rapid grower, valuable for shelter or ornamentals.

**WHITE SPRUCE**—A better and hardier variety

than the Norway, is more compact and pyramidal, holds its bright green color in winter well.

**COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE**—Slow-growing tree with branches broad and fan shaped. This species varies greatly in color, from pale green to a beautiful silvery green. Specimens of the latter color are very hard to obtain and for that reason are very expensive. The pale green are very pretty and symmetrical but not as nice as the select blue.



**Colorado Blue Spruce**

**BALSAM FIR**—A conical, upright, and quite rapid grower; retains its silvery green color very well. A great favorite in many places.

#### **DECIDUOUS TREES.**

**NORWAY POPLAR**—This is just what people are looking for—a tree that will get a move on itself and turn out lumber in the shortest space of time. The Norway Poplar promises to be to the North what the Eucalyptus is to the South. It is by far the most rapid grower we have. Trees planted fourteen years are seventeen inches in diameter and fifty-five feet tall. This tree does not, like many others, waste its energy in side limbs. It retains its size as it mounts upward, and thus produces more lumber material than any other. It outgrows the cottonwood, the Carolina and other Asiatic poplars, and in a succession of dry years, will survive them all. It is well adapted to the Northwest, and is a known success in Minnesota and the Dakotas. There are waste places on the farm which should be put to work raising houses and barns. We are an impatient people and want to reap a harvest in a year, but you can stretch your patience a little and plant in the hope of having a tree which will cut 200 to 300 feet of lum-

ber in fifteen years. Fortunes would have been made if the earlier settlers had planted cottonwood. Some lands planted thirty years ago prove to be worth \$1,000 per acre now.

These trees are rare and it costs something to get a start, but, as they grow, very readily from cuttings, just get a few thousand cuttings, which can be obtained for a few dollars; they will make you a good beginning. Before planting, place the cuttings in water twenty-four hours. Plant them in well prepared ground, leaving only one bud above the surface and give thorough cultivation the first season and some the next. There are two or three kinds called the Norway, which are only others of Asiatic sorts. We have the genuine **Norway Poplar**.

**RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW**—A very hardy and beautiful variety. very rapid grower, making a fine medium sized tree. Bark is of a rich golden color in winter and spring. Desirable for wind-break planting or as a lawn tree.

**LAUREL LEAF WILLOW**—This is very hardy, having thick glossy leaves which are not subject to attack by the willow-worm. They will more than please you.

**WHITE ELM**—One of our best trees for general planting for a shade or street tree. The best of the elms. Very hardy. Endures well the cold, wind, drouth and general neglect.

**BOX ELDER**—A hardy, rapid grower; branches do not split down easily. If shade is requisite, it is one of our best trees.

**SOFT MAPLE**—A native of the western streams. Moderately hardy here after the first year. A very desirable tree if trimmed to keep down suckers and avoid forks which are liable to split.

**MT. ASH**—A very handsome lawn tree, quite hardy and desirable. Bears clusters of red berries. Its worst fault is its tendency to sun-scald on the body. It is advisable to protect the south side of the tree.

**ASH (Green or White)**—One of our most valuable trees for ornamental or timber planting. Resists drouth well. Rapid, upright grower.

**BLACK WALNUT**—Valuable for nuts, timber and as an ornamental. Hardy here; does best in rich, rather moist soils, but stands drouth well.

**SCHWEDLER MAPLE**—A variety of the Norway, having leaves and bark of the newer growth, of a bright purplish red; changing to purplish green. Hardy and a choice ornamental tree.

### WEeping TREES.

**MOUNTAIN ASH**—A hardy, rapid grower; very desirable for lawn planting. Very attractive when

covered with its large clusters of flowers and red berries.

**WEeping RUSSIAN MULBERRY**—A very graceful, medium-sized, fairly hardy tree that deserves a place in ornamental planting.

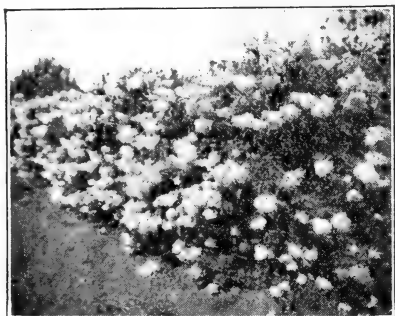
**CUT-LEAF WEeping BIRCH**—The most erect, handsome and graceful tree for ornamental use. Its silvery bark, finely cut foliage and graceful habit makes it a universal favorite.

## Ornamental Shrubs

**COMMON LILAC** (Purple and White) Very hardy and well known early bloomers. Very fragrant and easily grown.

**CHAS. X**—Fine, reddish purple. Strong, stocky grower.

**PERSIAN**—Small foliage and bright purple flowers.



**HYDRANGEA HEDGE.**

**HYDRANGEA**—One of the most desirable shrubs. Flowers white and in great panicles a foot long, in August and September when flowers are scarce and blooms a long time. Hardy and should be universally planted. Water heavily before the ground freezes.

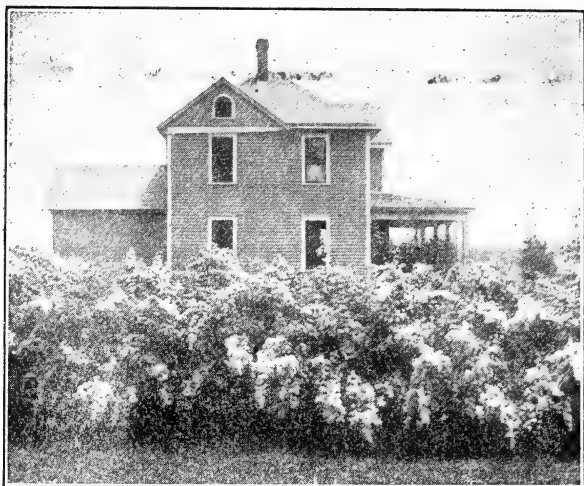
**BUSH HONEYSUCKLE**—Extremely hardy and easily grown, very beautiful and desirable, either pink or white blossoms, followed by beautiful waxy red berries. State color desired.

**SNOWBALL**—A hardy well known shrub. Attains a height of eight or ten feet. Produces its snowy white flowers in large balls or masses in June.

**RUSSIAN ARTEMESIA**—A vigorous, hardy shrub, similar to the plant called the "Old Man." Desirable as an ornamental or for low hedge. (6ft.)

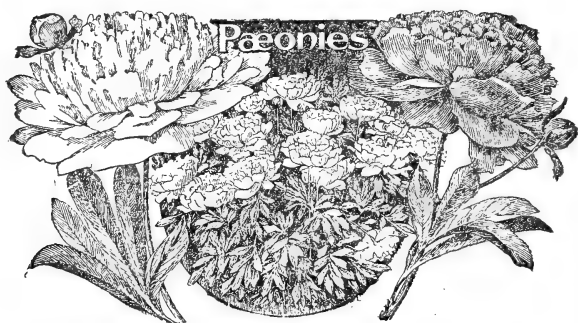
**TREE HYDRANGEA**—Same as the bush only trimmed in tree form.

**SYRINGA** or **MOCK ORANGE**—Hardy and vigorous, blossoms profusely in June.



**SPIRAE VANHOUTTEII**—One of the finest of our flowering shrubs. In June it is fairly covered with a mass of white bloom most beautiful to see. There is nothing finer than a hedge of this shrub, or single bushes as they grow almost perfectly round and attain a height of four or five feet unless kept down. Every lawn should have one or more of this fine thing.

**SPIRAE ANTHONY WATERER**—A dwarf form, growing about 2ft. tall. Bloom throughout the summer in flat clusters, rose color. A nice form for a low hedge.



### HERBACEOUS PAEONIES.

This is one of the hardiest and best to plant for the Northwest of all our flowers. Once established it gives joy forever, if you give it the right care.

**TIME TO PLANT**—September 15th to October 15th is the best, but if you must wait, the earlier in the spring the better. Make the ground deep and rich, press the earth close to the roots and put the bud about two inches below the surface. It



is well to put 3 or 4 inches of mulch on after ground freezes the first year. The varieties that we offer are very fragrant and beautiful. We have spent time and money to get the best. They will please you.

**FESTIVA MAXIMA**—The finest and largest white in cultivation, of perfect form and very free, pure white with a few small scarlet flakes in center.

**RUBRA**—Bright crimson, with conspicuous yellow center. Beautiful in bud and fine for cutting.

**MODESTE**—Deep rose; bright, showy and distinct; of fine shade and very fragrant.

**PSYCHE**—Outer petals rose, creamy sulphur center.

**MARIE LEMOINE**—Delicate flesh, passing to white when fully expanded.



**Perennial Phlox**

**PHLOX (Perennial)**—This class is one of the most desirable of the flowering plants. Should not be confounded with the Annual Phlox grown from seed. By careful selection the season of bloom extends from early spring to late fall.

**INDEPENDENCE**—Tall, fine pure white.

**SNOWFLAKE**—Pure white. Dwarf.

**THE PEARL**—Extra fine pure white.

**LOTHAIR**—Bright, dazzling crimson.

**BELVIDERE**—Bright, lively, early pink.

**BRIDESMAID**—Large white florets with crimson eye.

**SHASTA DAISY**—This is comparatively new, but is rapidly gaining popularity. It is very hardy and valuable for cut flowers.

**MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not )**—This is a modest little flower which is much admired. Flower blue.

**BLEEDING HEART**—Known to almost everyone. The long racemes of graceful heart shaped pink flowers attract much attention in the early spring.

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## Gladiolus

The ease of culture, great variety of colors, succession of bloom, and many other points in their favor, make the Gladiolus one of the most desirable of our summer blooming plants. They may be



planted in succession any time from May 1st up to June, with the assurance of blossoming that season. They will do well anywhere except on wet, cold and very heavy soils. Dig in the fall before severe freezing weather and keep in a dry place.

We have the very best mixture that could be grown. These received the first premium at the Minnesota state fair. Our bulbs are very large and will surely please you. Be sure and order some of them.

---

## Dahlias

This well known fall-blooming plant is deservedly becoming very popular. They are single, double and cactus types ranging from white to purple and darkest red. Best results in blooms will be obtained if dormant roots are set out early in May in not too rich soil. When plants are of blooming size, apply fertilizer as a mulch or in liquid form. Take up in fall and store in cellar same as other root crops, leaving some of the earth adhering to roots. Separate in spring before planting, leaving one good bud with each clump.

**GOLDEN GLOW** (*Rudbeckia*)—This new American plant is winning great favor wherever introduced. A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 7 feet high and producing hundreds of bright golden double flowers 2 or 3 inches in diameter fine for cut flowers; when once established will produce an endless amount of blooms. Can be grown with very little care almost anywhere.

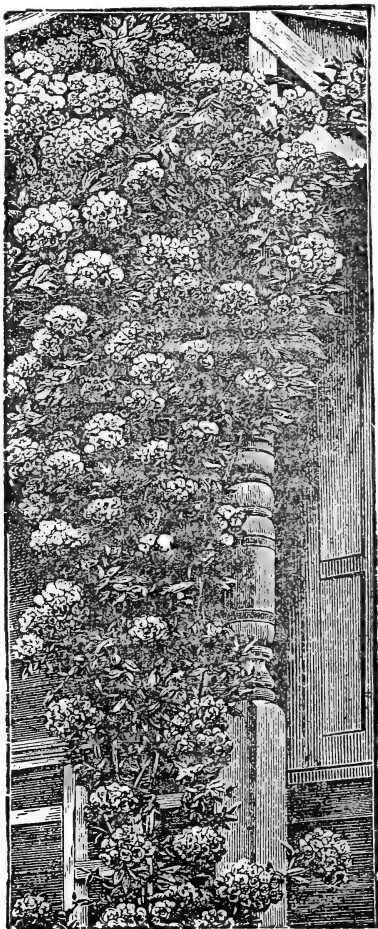


**This is a Bed of Achillea (Pearl)**

**ACHILLEA** (Pearl)—This is a very hardy plant. It produces a wonderful profusion of double white flowers. It is very desirable for cemetery planting. 15c each.

## Roses

Roses do best in rich, well drained soils; and sunny locations. The varieties offered are the hardiest and most desirable for the north. All varieties should be laid down and covered before the ground freezes in the fall. Give the roses plenty of fertilizer and they will repay you. Prune out the old wood every year, and keep the bush vigorous and thrifty; it will increase the blooming. All roses listed herein are strong field grown plants.



### **Crimson Rambler**

**CRIMSON RAMBLER**—Very vigorous grower. Produces its flowers in pyramidal clusters of large numbers. Remains in bloom for a long time and retains its color unfaded. The profusion of

bloom is marvelous, and the variety deserves the popularity and praise it receives.

**MADAME PLANTIER**—Probably the most showy June rose grown. Single plants in the yard attract attention as far as the eye can see, while a row of them as a border in a conspicuous place is a magnificent spectacle. Well adapted to the northern climate, being a hardy and vigorous grower and needing only slight protection. Snow white with slight flush at center, profuse bloomer and delicately fragrant.

**LINDEN**—A beautiful dark red rose, blooms profusely and perfectly hardy. Words cannot picture the beauty of this rose in a hedge. We have one and it is a sea of red while in blossom.

**MOSS ROSE**—Beautiful dark red color.

**RUGOSA** (White and Red)—Perfectly hardy, without covering. Foliage a glossy, dark green, heavy and wrinkled; very odd and beautiful. Flowers are large, single, fragrant and produced in abundance until frost, followed by large scarlet fruits. They make a fine border or hedge plant.

### Hybrid Perpetual

**COQUETTE DES ALPS**—The best white perpetual bloomer; a vigorous grower and free bloomer. White tinged with pink.

**PAUL NEYRON**—Deep pink, very double, fragrant; blooms all summer. Flowers are the largest of any variety.

**MAGNA CHARTA**—Pink suffused carmine. A choice and vigorous growing variety.

**CLIO**—A very fine, large, pink variety. Vigorous, healthy and free bloomer.

**MARSHALL P. WILDER**—Dark red; large perfect flowers. Perpetual and very free bloomer. One of the best.

**GEN. JACQUEMINOT**—Dark crimson, double, fragrant, perpetual rose. Very popular and desirable.

**ALFRED COLOMB**—A large full, fragrant, globular, bright crimson rose. A grand variety.

**ULRICH BRUNNER**—A large cherry red variety of fine form and great substance. Vigorous and healthy.

**BABY RAMBLER**—Finest and best all-round rose ever introduced. A dwarf Crimson Rambler. Hardy, healthy, blooms in clusters from June until frost. Valuable also as a pot plant.

### Hardy Climbing Roses

**SEVEN SISTERS**—A splendid rose blooming in clusters, crimson changing all shades to white.

**PRAIRIE QUEEN**—An old standard variety and one that will always be popular. No collection of hardy climbing roses is complete without it. Bright rosy red, large, compact and globular flowers.

**DOROTHY PERKINS**—A new shell-pink variety of similar habit to the Crimson Rambler. Very vigorous, hardy and a great bloomer. The best of its color.

## Hardy Climbing Plants

**HONEYSUCKLE, SCARLET TRUMPET**—A Strong rapid grower with beautiful scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers; blossoms nearly all summer. Hardy.

**VIRGINIA CREEPER**.—A very rapid grower having very beautiful dark green foliage, which in autumn assumes the most brilliant hues. The vine is the best calculated in this country to take the place of English Ivy, and is in the summer not inferior to it. One of the best climbing plants; hardy everywhere.

**AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANI**—Similar to above only it clings to stone, brick, etc., with great tenacity. A rapid grower and hardy.

**CLEMATIS JACKMANII**—This plant is a strong grower and an abundant bloomer from July to October. The flowers are large and of an intense violet purple color. Remarkable for their velvety richness. It has very few equals.

**CLEMATIS HENRYII**.—One of the largest perpetual hybrids, of robust habits and a free bloomer. Flowers large and a beautiful creamy white. From July to October. These two Clematis are at their handsomest when planted side by side.

**CLEMATIS PANICULATA**—A perfectly hardy, vigorous white clematis. The large clusters remain in bloom for a long time; fairly cover the entire plant and are very fragrant.

### IMPORTANT.

I give below a table giving the "distances apart to plant." I think this is important to every planter to obtain the best results. Some nurseries or their agents encourage close planting in order to sell more goods, but it is a mistake to crowd trees especially evergreens. The form is disfigured and in a dry season suffers for moisture.

### DISTANCES APART TO PLANT.

Trees or plants per acre.	
Apple and Crabs, 16x30 ft. apart.....	90
Cherry and Plum, 12x20 ft. apart.....	182
Currants and Gooseberries, 4x8 ft. apart.....	1360
Raspberries, about 3x8 ft. apart.....	1810
Blackberries, 3x8 ft. apart.....	1810
Strawberries, 1½x4 ft. apart.....	7360
Asparagus, 2x4 ft. apart.....	5444
Evergreens for windbreak single row 8 ft. apart.	
Evergreens for windbreak double row 12 ft. apart.	
For Ornamental Hedge, set 2½ to 3 ft. apart.	

## SPRAYING

Everyone who raises fruit should spray their trees to insure against wormy and imperfect fruit. We give below a good formula for spraying apple trees:

### To Make Bordeaux Mixture

Dissolve 3 lbs. copper sulphate in 4 gallons of hot water by suspending it in a sack near the top of the water. Also slack 3 lbs. of lime in 6 gallons of water. Dilute the mixtures by adding enough water to make 50 gallons. Finally pour the two mixtures together, straining them and stir well.

Apply to the trees with a spray pump.

The first application should be before the flowers open.

The second application should be after the blossoms have fallen.

The third application ten days later.

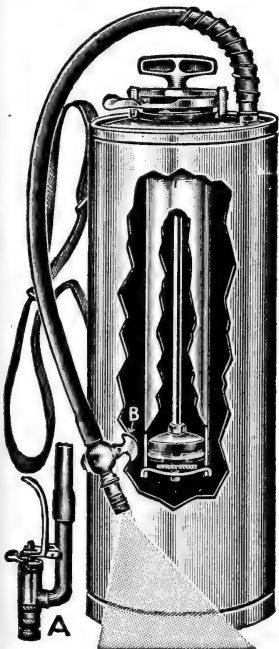
For the second and third applications add 3 lbs. of arsenite of lead dissolved in water.

### Description of the Auto-Spray No. 1

The invention of the Auto-Spray No. 1 commenced a new era in the world of spraying, and made it possible for the small grower to take care of his crops equally as well as the man who owns the largest acreage.

The Auto-Spray No. 1 is the standard of all compressed air sprayers, and is in greater demand than all other similar machines combined. It is exceptionally strong and entirely practical for all limited uses, and is even used with great satisfaction in many large operations.

USES OF THE AUTO-SPRAY NO. 1: No other compressed air sprayer will do such a variety of work and do it so well. Can be used for trees, crops, shrubs and vines, whitewashing the poultry house and handling disinfectants, for sheep and cattle dip, and cattle fly oil.



## Notice Our Offer

This Auto Spray No. 1 for \$5 in cash or with order amounting to \$10 or more at catalog price, we will send you one at the reduced price of

# \$3.00

If you desire a machine write for prices. I have different styles.

## Hints on Handling, Planting and Care

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**Handling When Received**—Avoid any unnecessary exposure to sun or wind. Wet the roots thoroughly at once and “heel” them in the ground in some cool, moist place until you are ready to plant. Cut the bands on the trees or plants and spread them out before “heeling” in, and pack dirt firmly around the roots.

**How to Plant**—First see that the ground is thoroughly pulverized, then dig a hole large enough to receive the roots in a natural position without bending or cramping them. Now see that fine mellow earth is worked in around and between the roots, and firmly pack so that the tree will not be moved to and fro by the wind. Also remember that the roots cannot get hold of anything to start growth or subsist on unless they are firmly embedded in the soil, and there is nothing better than good rich, mellow soil. If mulch or litter is to be used, let it be on the surface and not in direct contact with the roots.

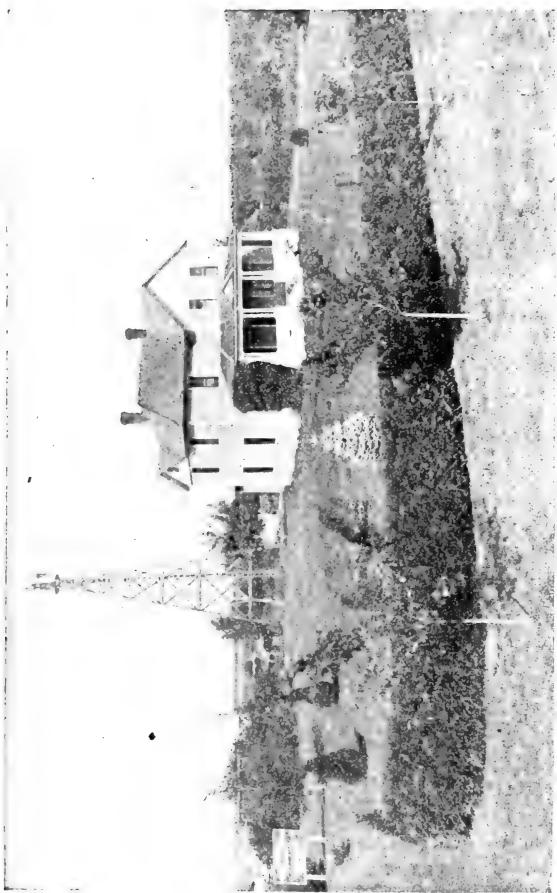
**After Care**—After planting is done see that the surface soil around the tree (for a good distance) is not allowed to become baked and hard. It should be stirred after every rain or watering as soon as the water soaks away and the soil is in a good workable condition.

Remember that thorough cultivation is important. In fact it is imperative to insure success.

**Pruning**—Before setting trees it is important to remove all broken roots and cut the ends off the others. Trim off about one-half of the previous year's growth on all branches except the leader. This makes the trees well balanced. Keep watch of your trees while small and if limbs are rubbing each other cut them out while small. This can be done in June. We do not believe in pruning any more than is necessary. If you must cut off a large limb remove it when the tree is dormant.

Tree protectors should be placed around all orchard trees to protect them from mice and rabbits. We believe wire screen to be the best. Buy common window screen, cut it in strips large enough to put around the tree to leave it there for two or three years. You can leave these on winter and summer. Once put on your tree is safe.





PARTIAL VIEW OF OUR HOME AND NURSERY GROUNDS

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# PRICE LIST.

## Apples and Orabs

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4-foot .....	\$0.20	\$1.75	\$12.00
4 to 5-foot .....	.25	2.00	15.00
5 to 6-foot .....	.35	3.50	20.00
6 to 7-foot .....	.40	4.00	22.00

## Plums

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5-foot .....	\$0.40	\$3.00
5 to 6-foot .....	.50	4.00

## Cherry Trees

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5-foot .....	\$0.50	\$4.50

## Prof. Hansen's New Plums

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6-foot .....	\$0.75	\$6.00

## Strawberries

75c per 100; By Mail, \$1.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

## Raspberries

	Per 10	Per 100
Red and Black .....	\$0.30	\$1.50
Sunbeam .....	1.50	5.00

## Dewberries

	Per 10	Per 100
Lucretia .....	\$0.35	\$2.00

## Blackberries

	Per 10	Per 100
Ancient Britton .....	\$0.30	\$2.00

## Currants

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-year plants .....	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$8.00
Perfection .....	\$0.35	.....	.....

## Gooseberries

	Each	Per 10
Downing, Houghton .....	\$0.20	\$1.50
Carrie, new thornless .....	.50	3.00

## Grapes

	Each	Per 10
2-year vines .....	\$0.15	\$1.00
Beta, 1-year .....	.25	2.00

## Rhubarb

	Each	Per 10
2-year plants .....	\$0.15	\$1.00

## Asparagus

	Per 100
1-year .....	\$0.50

**Evergreens**

Scotch Pine, Jack Pine, Austrian Pine, White Pine, Norway Spruce and Arbor Vitae.

Each Per 10 Per 100

4 to 6-inch Seedlings .....			\$1.00
6 to 12-inch .....	\$0.10	\$0.80	6.00
12 to 18-inch .....	.20	1.50	10.00
18 to 24-inch .....	.25	2.00	15.00
2 to 3-foot .....	.35	3.00	18.00

**White Spruce**

12 to 18-inch .....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
18 to 24-inch .....	.35	3.00	22.00
2 to 3-foot .....	.40	3.50	25.00
3 to 4-foot .....	.50	4.00	30.00

**Mountain Dwarf Pine**

Each Per 10

12 to 18-inch .....	\$0.25	\$2.00
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**Colorado Blue Spruce**

12 to 18-inch .....	\$1.00	\$7.00
18 to 24-inch .....	1.50	10.00

**Balsam Fir**

Prices the same as White Spruce.

**DECIDUOUS TREES****Norway Poplar**

Per 100 1,000

8-inch cuttings .....	\$0.75	\$4.00
2 to 3-foot trees .....	3.00	25.00
3 to 4-foot trees .....	4.00	30.00
5 to 6-foot trees .....	4.50	35.00
7 to 8-foot trees, branched.....	5.00	40.00

**Russian Golden Willow and Laurel****Leaf Willow**

8-inch cuttings .....	\$0.40	\$2.50
2 to 3-foot trees .....	2.00	16.00
3 to 4-foot trees .....	3.00	20.00

**White Elm and Green Ash**

Each Per 10

3 to 4-foot .....	\$0.12	\$1.00
4 to 5-foot .....	.20	1.75

**Black Walnut**

Per 10 Per 100

12 to 18-inch .....	\$0.30	\$2.00
18 to 24-inch .....	.50	4.00

**Box Elder and Soft Maple**

Each Per 10 Per 100

4 to 5-foot .....	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
5 to 6-foot .....	.25	2.00	15.00

**Mountain Ash**

Each

5 to 6-foot .....	\$0.35
6 to 7-foot .....	.50

**Schwedler's Maple**

4 to 5-foot .....	\$1.00
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**Weeping Trees**

Each Per 10

Weeping trees .....	\$1.25	.....
Ornamental Shrubs .....	\$0.25	\$2.00
Ornamental Plants .....	.20	1.50
Roses .....	.25	.....
Choice Gladiolus .....	.10	.50

## WHAT SOME OF OUR FRIENDS SAY:

"Nursery stock received. It came right through and opened up fine." "Yours truly,"  
"Atwater, Minn." "P. H. P."

"Trees came in excellent condition, and I am much pleased with them. Also wish to acknowledge receipt of Hydrangea (gratis)." "A. F. S."  
"Sleepy Eye, Minn."

"The trees that I purchased from you last spring reached me in excellent condition and were as fine and vigorous a lot of Evergreens as I have ever seen. Every one of them grew. I certainly was pleased with the shipment, and do recommend your nursery to all who want to buy nursery stock that will grow." "Yours truly,"  
"Warren, Minn." "J. P. M."

"Those trees came in the finest shape of any nursery stock I ever saw; they were nice and moist when I unpacked them. I also found some strawberry plants (gratis). Many thanks! Several neighbors that saw them said they were the finest trees they ever saw, and would know where to send for their trees." "Yours,"  
"White, S. D." "C. J. C."

"It is an amazing thing that with the very serious weather we had this summer—the worst, it is affirmed, ever known in this section—only two or three of the trees died." "Cordially,"  
"Lincoln, Minn." "Rev. Fayette L. Thompson."

"Dear Sir: I enclose you check for \$25.00 in payment for trees I received of you. I am well pleased with the stock. The trees are better than what I got of the——Nursery. Send your catalog to Mr. H. D., Hendricks, Minn. He intends to plant some trees next spring. Refer any of the people around here to me. I will show your stock to them." "Yours,"  
"White, S. D." "C. A."

"Dear Sir: I wish to get at least 1,000 Norway Poplars this spring. The shipment you sent to Mr. L. B. McL., Drayton, N. D., last spring was the best of the kind I have seen. He tells me that only three failed to grow. I consider that remarkable in a dry summer like last."

"Yours very truly,"  
"Bowesmont, N. D." "D. M. L."

"Dear Sir: The trees arrived in fine condition a few days ago. You may well call them beauties. They are the finest lot I ever got from a Nursery, and all those who see them consider them very fine. Kindly accept my thanks for such stock and such care in packing."

"Yours very truly,"  
"Bowesmont, N. D." "D. M. L."



# Choicest Gladiolus

In All the Hues and Colors of the Rainbow

The flowers are of almost every desirable color—brilliant scarlet, crimson, creamy white, striped, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner.



## Most Beautiful Flowering Summer Bulbs

The Gladiolus, with its beautiful flowers clustered on tall spikes, which are two feet or more in height, and often several from the same root, is the most attractive of all the summer flowering bulbs, and deserves a place in every garden or lawn, as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care, and has no insect enemies or diseases.

We have been experimenting for years with Gladioli to obtain most distinct and showy varieties, and have now an assortment of these beautiful and popular summer flowering bulbs that is unrivaled for brilliancy and variety of coloring, strength and vigor of growth, flowers of exceptionally large size, and distinctive and attractive appearance. We claim to have the best on the market.

---

## WEST CONCORD NURSERY


FRED COWLES, PROPRIETOR

*The Home of Good Trees and Plants*

WEST CONCORD, MINNESOTA





 Use this Folder in your correspondence and send to the secretary for more.

---

# LOOK!

## ALL ABOUT THE

# Minnesota State Horticultural Society

---

ASSISTED BY THE STATE

3,000 MEMBERS

# 1913

Annual Membership Fee . \$ 1.00

Life Membership Fee - - 10.00

### A MEMBER WILL RECEIVE:

1. "Trees, Fruits and Flowers of Minnesota" (cloth bound, 549 pages.)
2. "The Minnesota Horticulturist," a monthly magazine of 40 pages.
3. Several valuable plants.

**All Postpaid**

[See Page Six]

FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION, READ  
ALL OF THIS FOLDER

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President---Thos. E. Cashman, Owatonna.

Secretary---A. W. Latham, 207 Kasota Blk., Minneapolis

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ADDRESS BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS AND ALL  
REMITTANCES TO THE SECRETARY.

## OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

This society, incorporated under the laws of the state, has for its work the securing and dissemination of knowledge pertaining to forestry, fruit and vegetable growing, the culture of flowers, etc., adapted to the soil and climate of Minnesota, and the origination and testing of horticultural products. It has no other purposes than as defined above.

The present membership of the society consists of about 5,000 of the most active and wide-awake professional and amateur horticulturists throughout the Northwest.

The society holds annual summer and winter meetings, at which fruits, vegetables, flowers, etc., are exhibited, papers and reports on horticultural topics are read, and the personal opinions of the members secured in the discussions which follow.

Committees, selected from the members, have special charge of investigations in various branches of horticulture, and a number of trial stations in different parts of the state, under the charge of members, are making practical tests of things new and desirable. The reports made by these committees and by the superintendents of the trial stations, along with the papers and discussions, with other information of value, are compiled by the secretary and printed at the expense of the state. The society receives also from the same source an annual appropriation to assist in carrying on its work.

Special attention is being paid at this time to the origination of varieties of fruits, etc., adapted to this region, and the members are urged to take an active part in this very hopeful feature of our work. See prizes offered for seedling apples and plums elsewhere in this folder.

## MEMBERSHIP

**Annual Members.**—Any person may become a member of this society for the year 1913 by payment of the annual fee of \$1.00, which pays for the magazine for the year (except for such numbers as were issued prior to the date of membership and the issue exhausted), a handsome cloth-bound copy of "Trees, Fruits and Flowers of Minnesota" for the year 1912 (549 pages), sent prepaid, and all the other privileges of membership for the year. Each annual member receives a handsome card lithograph membership ticket.

All annual memberships expire the first day of the annual winter meeting.

**Life Members.**—The life membership fee is \$10.00, payable in two annual installments of \$5.00 each, if preferred. Life members receive a handsome lithograph certificate of membership suitable for framing. They are entitled to all the privileges of the society, including its publications, during life; and to a file of the back reports, as complete as possible, some twenty-five volumes, constituting an invaluable horticultural library.

## THE LIBRARY

Contains at present about 1900 volumes. It includes reports of similar associations, standard works on horticulture and bound horticultural periodicals.

Three card indexes have been prepared, viz.: 1, of our library; 2, of our society reports, including all the articles published in these reports; 3, of the horticultural bulletins from all the State Experiment Stations.

The library is open to all, but is especially the home of the members.

## PLANT PREMIUMS FOR 1913

All members, new or old, making application prior to April 1st, are entitled to two lots of plant premiums. Please make selection at the time of sending the annual fee.

They will be sent postpaid in the spring.

Select two lots of premiums by number from the following list:

1. One Beta grape vine.
2. Six apples scions for top-working, of varieties mentioned in Top-Working class on page 5 of this folder.
3. Three white spruce evergreens, four to six inches.
4. Six *Cotoneaster Acutifolius*, an ornamental shrub.
5. Three *Pyrethrum Uliginosum* (autumn daisy) a herbaceous perennial.
6. Three *Chrysanthemum* cuttings, popular varieties.
7. Collection of six varieties of annual flower seeds.

The following premiums are from the Minn. State Fruit-Breeding Farm.

They are being sent out through the Horticultural Society from the State Fruit-Breeding Farm for general testing. They are varieties that give promise of being valuable, but the question of the measure of their value is yet to be determined. Members who desire to experiment with these fruits will please make selection from the following list.

8. One Beta grape seedling.
9. Two red raspberry seedlings.
10. Two seedling currants.
11. Four strawberry seedlings.
12. Two Americana plum seedlings.
13. One hybrid plum seedling budded. This latter is a seedling plum containing a bud from one of the largest new varieties of hybrid plums originated at the farm, a cross between the Americana and some Burbank or Chinese plum. This small tree (mailing size) will be sent out with a label, and it is understood that the recipient will report to the secretary of the society the ultimate success or failure of the tree. When this little plum tree starts do not permit anything to grow but the bud which has been inserted, which will be readily recognized. Break off all other shoots that start and confine the growth to this bud.

Right of substitution is reserved in case the premiums selected cannot be supplied.

When sending for Plant Premiums always give the number of your membership ticket.

## PUBLICATIONS

The society issues a monthly magazine of forty pages.

### **"THE MINNESOTA HORTICULTURIST"**

(Samples free on application).

These magazines contain the material previously referred to and other matter of timely interest.

At the close of the year the twelve magazines, with the journal of the society's meetings, list of members, index, etc., are bound together, making the annual report of the society, and entitled

### **"Trees, Fruits and Flowers of Minnesota."**

This annual report (the one for 1912) is given to all members for 1913, who have complied with the requirement that "the magazines received during the preceding year will be distributed amongst those interested in horticulture, and especially those who would be likely to become members of the society, and that effort will be made in connection with this distribution to secure such persons as new members."

## PRIZES FOR SEEDLING FRUITS

**Prizes Offered by the Society for Valuable Varieties of the Apple and Plum Grown from Seed.**

1. **ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS** is offered as a Premium by this Society for a Seedling Apple tree "as hardy and prolific as the Duchess," with fruit equal to "the Wealthy in size, quality and appearance, and that will keep as well as the Malinda."

2. **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** (contributed by Mr. C. M. Loring of Minneapolis) is offered for a seedling plum.

3. **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS** is offered annually (total \$700) for seven years for the best Late Winter Seedling Apple. Under this offer the second prize of \$100 will be awarded at the annual meeting of the Society to be held in 1913. A similar prize of the same amount will be awarded at the annual meeting each year thereafter until seven such prizes have been awarded. These prizes are to be given for seedling apples grown from seed planted not earlier than the spring of 1906, under prescribed conditions.

Apple seed suitable for growing seedling trees for this contest (No. 3) can be had of Secretary Latham, at 10 cents per package of 25 seeds with directions for sowing.

Address the Secretary for fuller information as to these offers.

## THE PLANT BREEDERS' AUXILIARY

Clarence Wedge, President ..... Albert Lea  
J. M. Underwood, Secretary ..... Lake City

This is the name of an auxiliary society recently organized within the ranks of the horticultural society, the "object of which is to encourage the origination of new horticultural plants adapted to Minnesota," and, "any member of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society who is engaged in originating varieties of trees or plants may become a member of this auxiliary upon application to the secretary, there being no membership fee. Membership is to terminate with that in the Minnesota State Horticultural Society and the occupation above stated." A suitable badge button is supplied to each member of the Plant Breeders' Auxiliary.

## FRUITS FOR MINNESOTA PLANTING.

List adopted by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, Dec. 6, 1912.

For the Guidance of Planters in Minnesota.

### APPLES.

Of the first degree of hardiness: Duchess, Hiberna, Patten's Greening, Okabena.

Of the second degree of hardiness: Wealthy, Malinda, Anisim, Iowa Beauty, University, Lowland Raspberry, Jewell's Winter, Milwaukee.

Valuable in some locations: Wolf River, Yellow Transparent, Longfield, Northwestern Greening, Tetofsky, Peerless.

Most profitable varieties for commercial planting in Minnesota: Wealthy, Duchess, Patten's Greening, Okabena, Anisim.

Recommended for top-working on hardy stocks: Wealthy, Malinda, N. W. Greening, Stayman's Winesap, Grimes' Golden, Milwaukee, McIntosh.

Varieties for trial: Eastman, Evelyn, Windsor Chief.

### CRABS AND HYBRIDS.

For general cultivation: Florence, Whitney, Early Strawberry, Sweet Russet, Transcendent.

Varieties for trial: Faribault, Dartt, Success.

### PLUMS AND HYBRIDS.

For general cultivation: DeSoto, Forest Garden, Wolf (freestone), Wyant, Stoddard, Terry.

Most promising for trial: Compass Cherry, Hanska, Opata, Sapa.

### GRAPES.

First degree of hardiness: Beta, Janesville.

Second degree of hardiness: Moore's Early, Campbell's Early, Brighton, Delaware, Worden, Concord, Moore's Diamond, Wyoming Red.

### RASPBERRIES.

Red varieties: King, Turner, Miller, Loudon, Minnesota Ironclad, Sunbeam.

Black and purple varieties: Palmer, Gregg, Older, Columbian, Cumberland.

### BLACKBERRIES.

Ancient Briton, Snyder, Eldorado.

### CURRENTS.

White Grape, Victoria, Long Bunch Holland, Pomona, Red Cross, Perfection, London Market.

### GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton, Downing, Champion, Pearl, Carrie.

### STRAWBERRIES.

Perfect varieties: Bederwood, Enhance, Lovett, Splendid, Glen-Mary, Clyde, Senator Dunlap.

Imperfect varieties: Crescent, Warfield, Haverland, Marie.

### NATIVE FRUITS.

Valuable for trial: Dwarf Juneberry, Sand Cherry, Buffa Berry, High Bush Cranberry.

### NUT FRUITS.

Shellback Hickory, Black Walnut, Butternut.

## LIST OF PREMIUM BOOKS

GIVEN TO NEW MEMBERS OR TO ALL MEMBERS  
(NEW OR OLD) FOR SECURING NEW MEMBERS.

Fifty cents is allowed each new member, or to each member securing a new member, to be applied as payment on any of the following books, the balance, if any, to be paid in cash or by securing other members. All books sent by mail postpaid, and all bound in cloth except as noted.

A cash premium if preferred. The member securing a new member may retain 30 cents from the annual fee instead of receiving the premium book offered.

Amateur Fruit Growing, 138 pages, 50 cents.

Vegetable Gardening, 240 pages, paper bound, 50 cents; cloth bound, \$1.00.

Forestry of Minnesota, 401 pages, 50 cents.

Principles of American Forestry, 334 pages, \$1.50.

Popular Fruit Growing, 293 pages, cloth, \$1.00. An entirely new book by the author of "Amateur Fruit Growing," very fully illustrated. Two new members will secure this valuable book without expense to you.

(The above five books were written by the late Prof. Samuel B. Green, horticulturist of the Minnesota State Experiment Station, and are especially adapted to Northwestern conditions.)

Landscape Gardening, by F. A. Waugh, 152 pages, 50 cents.

American Horticultural Manual, 2 volumes, Profs. J. L. Budd and N. E. Hanson, \$3.00.

Plant Breeding, by L. H. Bailey, 293 pages, \$1.50.

The Pruning Book, by L. H. Bailey, 545 pages, \$1.50.

Plums and Plum Culture, by Prof. F. A. Waugh, 371 pages, \$1.50.

Small Fruit Culturist, by Andrew S. Fuller, 298 pages, \$1.00.

Fruit Harvesting, Storing and Marketing, by F. A. Waugh, 232 pages, \$1.00.

Evergreens and How to Grow Them, by C. S. Harrison, 95 pages. Cloth, 50 cents.

Progressive Poultry Culture, a standard work by Prof. A. A. Brigham, \$1.00.

If preferred instead of books, two lots of plant premiums [from list to be found on page 3 of this folder] may be selected.

PRESENTED BY:

**West Concord Nursery**

West Concord,

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Minnesota





**Gladiolus.**